A great soul has passed or is passing from this mortal stage of being. As we write it is rumored that Mr. WEBSTER is dead, and, though we do not credit the report as an ascertained fact, yet there can be little doubt that, when this sheet reaches the majority of its readers. DANIEL WESSTER will be no more among the living.

Mr. WEBSTER's kas been a lofty though not entirely successful career. Descended from an ancestry originally Scotch, but for a timresident in England, which migrated to this country very soon after the Landing at Plymouth, he was born in Salisbury, (now Boscawen,) New-Hampsbire, on the 18th of January, 1782. His life has therefore been extended over nine months beyond the seventy years shotted to man. His earliest known progenitor was Thomas Werster, who settled at Hampton, near the sea-coast of New-Hampshire, as early as 1636. The WEBSTERS Were were generally farmers and (on occasion) soldiers, were fair-haired, of light complexion. and slender frame. The Statesman inherited his sturdy frame, dark features, black hair, &c. from his father's mother, daughter of Rev. STEPHEN BATCHELDER, and a woman of remarkable force of character. His own mother was also a woman of rare intellectual powers. His father, after fighting well for his King and country in the French and Indian Wars, obtained, after the Peace of 1763, a grant of land in Salisbury, at the head of the Merrimac River, and there built his log cabin and commenced his clearing in 1764-the farthest North of any British subject in New-England. The log house long since vanished, as did the frame one built beside it, in which DASIEL WEBSTER was born; but the farm remains in the family, and the trees which shaded his boyhood and the well whence he quenched his thirst, still wooed him with their well-remembered attractions, on each recurring visit, to the last

Young Webster received his education in the common schools of his native town, in the famous Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, in the family of Rev. SAMUEL WOODS, of BOScawen, and at Dartmouth College, to which his father resolved unsolicited to send him-a great undertaking for a poor farmer, in what was still almost a pioneer settlement. His brother EZERIEL was also sent a little later to Dartmouth, imposing on them both, as well as on their parents, the necessity of observing a most rigorous economy. But they were both carried creditably through, and more than justified the fond hopes of their parents. EZEKIKI became a lawyer of eminence, but fell dead (of disease of the heart) while arguing a cause in Concord, N. H., in 1829.

DANIEL entered college in 1797, and graduated in 1801, spending the next year as Principal of an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine. for \$350 per annum, which he saved entire, earning his livelihood by copying legal records. After spending a few months in the law office of a Mr. Thomeson in Salisbury, he went to Boston, and entered as a student the office of CHRISTOPHER GORE, an eminent lawyer and statesman, where he made rapid proficiency. and was admitted to the bar in March, 1895. Returning to New-Hampshire, he declined a proffered Clerkship in the Court of which his father was now a Judge; and as his father was visibly declining, he settled beside him at Boscawen, till the old man's death, which occurred in April, 1806. The next year, DANIEL rolinquished his business to his brother EZERICL and removed to Portsmouth, and was married the following summer to GRACE PLETCHE daughter of Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, of Hopkinten, N. H. By her he had four children-GRACE, FLETCHER, JULIA, and EDWARD-of whom Fletcher alone survives. EDWARD died in Mexico, in 1847, while serving as a Major of Massachusetts Volunteers. Julia became Mrs. Appleton, and died in Boston some years ago.

Mr. WEBSTER lived nine years in Portsmouth, and was thence elected to Congress in Nov. 1812, and reflected in 1814. New-Hampshire then elected by General Ticket, and we believe Mr. WEBSTER uniformly led the Federal Ticket. His talents were widely known to be extraordinary, though he had filled no publie station, when he was first elected at thirty

years of age. Either Mr. Websten's own squeamishness or that of the editors of the successive editions of his speeches, have done injustice to his abilities by suppressing some of the nobler forensic efforts of his early manhood. We have a clear recollection of reading a Fourth-of-July Oration of his-we think delivered when he was but 21 or at most 22 years of age-which, for ability of statement, breadth of view and vigor of language, would do credit to the maturest mind. But it was a Federal Oracion, and you will look for it in vain in any collection of his Speeches. So of the great majority of his Anti-War Speeches in Congress, from 1813 to 1815 inclusive. If Mr. WEBSTER dictated this mutilation and suppression of his earlier efforts, he committed a grave mistake; if his editers have done it of their own notion, they have t ken most unwarrantable liberties. They have not concealed the fact, even from the most igne rant, that Mr. WEBSTER heartily condemned and sweepingly opposed that War, while they have kept out of the public view many of his strongest reasons therefor, and justified a vulgar suspicion that he had no reasons that on calm review he regarded as valid. True, he did not oppose the prosecution of the War, new we were in for it; he did not deny that Great Britain had grievously wronged and insulted us; but he believed, with many of our purest and most patriotic citizens, that the wrong had not been altegether on one side-that neither our Government nor our people had been really neutral in the tremendous contest which had so long raged between France and Great Britain-that peace might have been preserved and a redress of injuries obtained from Great Britain, had this been sought in a pacific spirit, and had the United States not

Mn. WEBSTER's anti-war speeches of 1813-14 have rarely been surpassed in vigor and co- time negotiated the Ashburton Treaty whereby concy, and coming from a young country lawyer, our long disputed North-Eastern Boundary the community,

war of extermination against England,

been a covert ally of the French despot in his

entirely unused to public life, they evinced a mind of unsurpassed ability. His dissections of some of the financial projects and usages of the time-especially of (1815.) Mr. A. J. D.v.-LAS' monstrous contrivance, a National Bank which should lend the Government thirty in 1lions on a cash capital of only five, and his exposure of the injustice and unconstitutionality of collecting the Public Revenue at one end of the Union, in specie, or its full equivalent, and at the other in unredeemable depreciated paper, were so conclusive that no man ever at-

tempted to answer them. In 1816, the Federal party of New-Hampshire were defeated in the Congressional Election, but we are not sure that Mr. Wessers had consented to run a third time. In August of that year, he removed to Boston, and devoted himself entirely to the practice of the Law. He declined a nomination to Congress in 1818, and an election to the Senate, which influential men offered to canvass for in his behalf, at a little later period, but served as a Presidential Elector in 1820, and as a member of the Convention which revised the Constitution of Massachusetts in 1821. In the fall of 1823, he was again pressed to represent Boston in Congress (House,) and so urgently that he did not feel at liberty to decline. He was chosen by over 1,000 majority, and returned to the Councils of the Nation, after an absence of

Of his subsequent career, we may speak more hurriedly, since its leading features must be fresh in the minds of most citizens. He distinguished himself (1823) by a proposition looking to an early recognition of Greek Independence, and a magnificent Speech in its support. He favored also a like acknowledgment of South American Independence. In 1824 he made his great Free Trade Speech—the ablest ever delivered on that side of the question. Boston was then the focus of Free Trade, and the Federalists were its principal champions, while the mass of the Democracy, counseled by CLAY, SNYDER, D. D. TOMPRINS, BALDWIN, H. NILES, MATTHEW CARRY, &c., had for years been the ordent advocates of Protection. The times have bravely altered since then; Mr. WEBSTER has seen occasion greatly to modify if not entirely retract his Free Trade notions: and Free Trade is now said to be Democratic .-But we are digressing.

New-England unitedly supported John Quis-CY ADAMS for President in 1824, and Mr. WEBster concurred, though never personally an edmirer of Mr. Adams. He and John Ran-DOLPH were the Tellers when the House elected Mr. Apans President-by the vote of 13 States to 11-and he became one of the ablest and most influential supporters of the Administration of ADAMS and CLAY. Reclected in 1924 and 1826 with searcely a show of opposition, Mr. Webster was in the latter year chosen a Senator of the United States. Toward the close of 1827 his first wife died, while he was on his way to Washington to take his seat in the Senate. The next year (1828) was signalized by the defeat of J. Q. Adams and the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presi-

During the session of 1829-30 occurred the memorable debate on Foor's Resolution re specting the Public Lands, wherein Mr. WEB-STER, in replying to Col. HAYNE, of S. C., vindicated his right to rank first among living debaters. It is hardly too much to say of his great and lesser Speech on that occasion that they rescued the Federal Constitution from a construction fast becoming popular which, Washington than by making his portrait an once established as correct, must have proved unconscious accessory to such degradation. its destruction. The constitutional right of any State of the Union to nullify an act of Congress, whether by its ordinary Legislature or by a Convention specially called, once admitted as legal, would strip the Federal authority of all just claim to be considered a Government and throw us back upon the inefficiency and semi-anarchy of the old Continental Confederation. Yet that doctrine of Nullification, so frankly propounded and ably defended by Col. HAYSE in the debate with WEB-STER claimed with much plausibility to be based upon and clearly deducible from the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and '99, which are known to have been drafted respectively by JEFFERSON and MADISON and repeatedly reaffirmed as containing the Democratic creed respecting the powers of the Federal Government and their rightful limitations. Mr. Webster inexorably demonstrated the incompatibility of this doctrine with any real power or force in the Federal Government, and, admitting fully the right of Revolution as superior to all Governments, showed that a State could not remain in the Union and assume to nullify acts of Congress upheld by the Supreme Court -that the contrary assumption was condemned by the Constitution itself, and utterly at war with the public tranquility and safety. Mr. WEBSTER's speeches arrested the Jackson party on the brink of committing itself irretrievably to the doctrine of Nullification-a committal which would have proved an set of

Mr. WESSTER remained in the Senate, advocating the recharter of the second U. States Pank, condemning the Veto by which that recharter was defeated-opposing the reclection of Gen. JACKSON, and supporting Mr. CLAY in opposition to him-vigorously opposing Nullification when attempted to be put in practice in 1833-opposing the Tarifi Compromise of that year-the Removal of the Deposits, &c. &c. He was a candidate for President in 1836, but received the twelve votes of Massachusetts only. He continued to serve in Senate, warmly advocating the election of Gen. HARRISON in 1840, until he was celled thence to take the first place in Gen. Hannison's Cabinet, which he continued to fill after the untimely death of that lamented patriot until long after John Truen's treachery to and persecution of those who had elevated him to the post whence he accidentalby reached his dizzy hight, rendered it proper that he should have left the State Department and shaken off the dust from his feet. An exeessive tenneity of office has been a blemish on the character of Mr. WEBSTES. He remained law to remain unaltered, until, by a faithful in the Cabinet until 1843, having mean- compliance with its previsions, it shall become

was definitely settled, and returned to the Senate on the 4th of March, 1-45. He there opposed the Mexican War as he had previously opposed the Annexation of Texas, avowing the most invincible repugnance to any act whereby the extension of Slavery should be accomplished under the flag or by the power of the United States. He did not, however, oppose the granting of supplies for the prosecution of the War. Mr. WEBSTER WAS a candidate for the Whig Presidential nomination at Philadelphia in 1848, but very meagerly supported. Had his friends chosen to assent to his nomination for Vice-President with Gen. Taylor, he might have gratified his cherished aspiration by filling the Presidential Chair. He for a time stood off, but ultimately came into the support of Gen. TAYLOR's nomination. though characterizing it as one 'not fit to be made, and made several vigorous speeches in its behalf. Gen. Taylor was chosen, but did not proffer any Executive post to the great New-Englander, nor is it known that he desired

TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, OCTORER 23, 1852

On the 7th day of March, 1850, while the Country and Congress were both agitated by questions connected with the organization of the Territories recently acquired from Mexico and the proposed interdiction of Slavery therein, Mr. WEBSTER made his memorable speech, taking ground in favor of a compromise respecting the Territories, and against any act or proviso by Congress aiming to exclude Slavery therefrom. He argued that such an act was wholly uncalled for-that the 'law of God had interdicted Slavery therein, and needed no reënactment by man. Thenceforth, Mr. W. voted steadily against the Wilmot Proviso and all kindred measures thenceforth, until. on the sudden death of Gen. Taxlos, (July 11, 1850.) he was called by Mr. FILLMORE to fill once more the first place in the Cabinet, which he retained to the last.

CLAY-CALHOUN-WEESTER-the mighty trio who for forty years have filled so large a space in the eve and in the heart of the Nationhave all departed. It seems but yesterday that we saw them sitting together in the Senate, vigorous in mind and apparently firm in healthand now they have passed from among us forever. When shall our country look upon their

HODGE AGAIN.

It seems that Mr. JAMES L. HODGE, the Consul of the United States at Marseilles, who athieved such unenviable notoriety last year, in connection with Kossurn's landing in that city, has again seen fit to disgrace his country -himself apparently he could not disgrace.

While the public of Marseilles received Louis Napoleon with coldness that the shouts of bired and interested claquers could not hide, Mr. Hodge, the representative of the American Republic, took occasion to offer special incense to that eminent perjurer and usurper. He caused a body of American sailors to be arrayed beside the Prince's path, and to greet him with hurrals, he hung the portraits of WASHINGTON and Napoleon together in front of his house, and finally he illuminated the windows of his residence in honor of the happy

Certainly no greater insult could be offered to America, and to all the principles she holds sacred, than for her official representative thus to set the seal of approval upon the gigantic erimes of Louis Napoleon, and to encourage him in their completion. Nor could a greater wrong be done to the venerated memory of

-There can be no excuse or palliation for Mr. Hopen's conduct, and we confidently look to the Executive for his immediate dismissal from the office he so conspicuously prostitutes

VERMOST .- The following is the Officially declared vote for Governor cast in Vermont at

the late election : ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, (Scott) JOHN S. ROBINSON, (Pierce)

LAWRENCE BRAINTED, (Hale)

Scattering, 20. VAIRPANKS lacks.

The Legislature in Joint Ballot thereupon proceeded last Saturday to elect a Governor, with the following result :

FAIRBANES... 117. ROBINSON... 61. BRAINERD... 40.
FAIRBANES OVER #1... 16.
Lieut. Goreraor... WM. C. KITTREDGE, (Whig) had 116 to 93 for all others.
Transacr... George Howes (Whig) had 120 to 91 for

THOMAS E. POWERS (Whig) was chosen Speaker of the House on the 24th ballot, having 96 votes to 89 for all others. (He is a decided Maine Law man, on which ground many Whigs long withheld from him their support.) CHALON F. DAVY (Whig) of Burlington, was chosen Clerk by 100 votes to 73 for all

The Senate, being strongly Whig, was organized without difficulty.

On Monday afternoon (18th) Gov. FAIR-BANKS took the oath of office in presence of the two Houses, and delivered his Inaugural

This is a short and business-like document, worthy of its author and of the noble, unwavering State whose affairs it discusses. The topics of the Address are few. Referring to the requestions whether any change in the features of our existing statute laws, unless clearly demanded by the expressed sentiments of the people, might not prove injurious in its practical results, and lay the foundation for increased litigation; and advises, as a preventive of hasty and inconsiderate changes in the laws, the adoption of the usage prevailing in most legislative bodies, of ordering all public bills, at some stage of their progress, prior to their final passage, to be printed for the use of the

In regard to the schools, he says:

In regard to the schools, he says:

It is admitted that serious cylls and sad mistakes exist
in many of our towns and school districts in the adminstration of the present system, by which the benefits of
common school instruction are greatly diminished, and
in some cases wholly lost. The friends of education
have had their attention called to the existence of these
cylls and much discussion has been had as in the best ave had their attention called to the best evils, and much discussion has been had as to the best method of correcting them.

He however respectfully submits whether the interests of general education will not be best premoted by allowing the present school evident that it has failed to meet the wants of

Asto the General Banking Law, he advises no change until it has been fairly tested. He recommends but one change in the Railroad Laws, and that is merely the addition of a clause providing that all bridges be at least seventeen feet in the clear above the track, a recommendation worthy to be followed in other States as well as in Vermont.

The following is all that he has to say upon National politics:

the present occasion a specific enumeration. A modulation of the present tariff is most obviously demand cation of the present tariff is most obviously demand of, as extential to the prosperity and best interests of the American people. The principal element which constitutes the wealth of the motion is labor. The great cody of the people are directly employed in productive noisety. That industry should be stimulated and its officiations protected by the fostering hand of the General Government.

Without increasing the amount of revenue beyond what is required for demaying the expenses of Gavernment, adequate protection may be effectually secured by a judicious discrimination in layer of articles of American growth and American manufacture, in the assessment, as the confidence of the confid

by a judicious discrimination in tayor of articles of American growth and American manufacture, in the assertion at 10 per cells duties on foreign importations. The encouragement of domestic manufactures and mechanical trades, is essential to that division of labor which creates a home market for the surplus products of the soil, which in turn is reciprocated by the home market existing for the manufactured article; while a landable competition, open to all, is sure to bring the price of every commissing to its proper level, and to regulate and control the prices of importance of a home market cannot be too highly appreciated, especially by the producing classes.

The importance of a none merate cannot be too highly appreciated, especially by the producing classes. It saves the friction and expense of transportation, equalizes the circulating currency, and by its constancy prevents, in adegree, those financial revulsions consequent upon overtrading with foreign usions. It promotes that fraternal intercourse between different communities of the same State, and the citizens of different States, which is essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and to that equality of station, which is the crowning republican organ

The official canvass for Representatives in Congress shows the following result:

In the let District 12,605 votes were cast, of which len James Meacham, Whig, had 7,138, and was elected y a majority of 1,581.

In the Hd District, 17,858 votes were cast, of which on Annew Tracy, Whig, had 9,319, and was elected a majority of 200.

In the Hild District, 12,726 votes were cast, of which In the Hild District, 12,726 votes were cast, of which 6,364 were necessary to a choice: ALVAIN SARIN, (Whigh land 5,477; HENRY ADAMS, (Opposition) 3,593; A. JUSSON ROWELL, (Free Soil) 2,894, and there were 22 scattering votes. Mr. Sarin inches only 447 votes of an election, having astonished even his friends by the extraordinary run be has made. Another trial takes place on the 2d day of November, when a plurality elects, and it will hardly be possible to elect any one but Mr. Sarin.

The Boston Pilot complains that Robisson's Speech has somewhere been folded in journals of its own stripe and thus delivered to Irish Catholics. If any of its patrons have been induced to read the Speech, and perceive the wide difference between what it is that Mr. Rounson charges and what the Pilot represents him as asserting, we do not wonder at its

The Albany Atlas charges The Tribune with having asserted respecting Mr. WEBSTER, "That he had written a letter, as his last will and teament, assigning over his political capital to Scorr, exging portion of the Whig party, and making BLATCH-

Team his Executor.

About 45,000 copies of the lalse statement, it is said, were circulated by The Tribune. The lesser echoes in the Whig party have multiplied it to the utmost.

The Tribune, though the story has been authoritatively

enied; and is notoriously false, still sticks to it."

If The Tribune ever made any such assertion as is set forth by The Atlas, it must be easy to quote it from our columns-especially if this paper "still sticks to it." We therefore most earnestly call on The Atlas to justify the foregoing charges by citations from our columns. Will The Atlas attempt to vindicate its veracity by copying from our columns whatever it can find there in support of the foregoing Whig Nominations.

WILLIAM INVINE of Corning is the Whig andidate for Congress in the District composed of

Steuben and Livingston Counties. Westchester Co .- JEREMIAH HOWE, of Lewboro', is the Whig candidate for Assembly in the let (Northern), and CHARLES BATHGATE, of West Farms, in the cambidate in the Hd (Southern) District. We understand that each of them stands a fair chance

Tompkins Co .- Marcus C. Riggs, of Ithaca, is the Whig candidate for Assembly in the IId District of Telismanie Tompkins,' which County, we are assured, will do her whole duty this fall.

St. Lawrence.-Sheriff, Bass. Squire ; Clerk, Engan WHITNEY; Superintendent, S. B. MER-RILL ; Assembly, 1st, James Bunnerr; 2d, W.M.

Niagara .- Assembly, 2d, IRA RACE. Jefferson .- Assembly, 1st, WM. A. GILBERT:

2d, JESSE E. WILLIS; 3d, JOHN BRADLEY. Saratoga.-Assembly, 2d, HENRY HOLKES. Cynga .- Assembly, 2d, T. J. Kennedy.

Chenango .- Assembly, 2d Sancel R. Blivin-Washington .- Assembly, 1st, S. S. Bewas:

Opposition Nominations. Wagne.-Assembly-Ist District, Bungaway

H. STRUCTER. Greene,-Assembly-1st District, ELMAR P. BUSH-NELL : Ild District, Danies Winans; Sheriff, Natie's, ORNSBEE: Clerk, WM. W. VAN LOAN; Sessions, P. K.

Niagara.-Assembly-IId District, REUBEN F. Wit. R. S. Wilkenson, in the 1st District, declines. St. Leurence. - A sembly -- Let District, BARNABAS HALL: Hd District, BESJ, SMITH; Sheriff, REUSEN NOTT; Clerk, G. S. WINSLOW; Sessions, J. H. BRAND,

Special Judge, R. W. Junson. Stuben .- Assembly-Hd District, John McBurney. Rockland Co .- Assembly, Nicholas C. Blauvelt; sheriff, Heney L. Sherwood; Sessions, John S. Ver BRYCK : Superintendent of Poor, RICHARD BLAUVELT

Corener ALEXANDER ROSE. 17 WILLIAM E. ROBINSON will speak for

SCOTT and GRAHAM At Syracuse on Monday, Oct. 25:

At Course on Tuesday, Oct. 26 At Corning (Mass Meeting) on Thursday, Oct. 25. H. GREELEY will also speak at Corning on

RETURN OF GES. HOUSTON TO TEXAS .- Gen. Houston arrived at his bome, at Huntsville, on the 30th ult., completely discouraged with the prospects of FIRECE and KING, many of the meetings he had ad seed in behalf of his successful rival for the Presiden tial pomination being miserable failures. When such men as Cass and Housron openly express their dis-couragement at the failure of the Loco-Foco demonstrations at the West, the friends of Scorr and Gaa-

IXth District

HAM need not fear.

BAYARD CLARK, Esq. of Westchester was yesterday nominated for Congress at Peekskill by the Whigs of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties. He is an estimable and public-spirited citizen, popular with all who know him, and will poll a strong vote. We entreat every Whig in the District to do his utmost for his success.

Wisconsin .- The contest for Congressmen will be a triangular one. The several parties have

1. Henry S. Durand. Daniel Wells, Charles Durace, Chancey Abbott, Ben C. Eastman, James D. Enos, J. James McMulleu, Shafter J. B. Macy, Hiram McKee.

NEW-JERSEY .- WILLIAM A. COURSER has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the IVth District.

The largest torch-light procession that was ever seen in New-Haven, took place on Taured sy evening. About one thousand Whigs were in the ranks with a log-cabin on wheels, tents, fireworks, banners, torches, &c. The streets were fined with specialors, houses illeminated, honfires kindled and capital speeches were made by cloquent speakers. On the route they called out the Mayor, and other gentlemen. The great est enthusia as provided.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBENE Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Boaver als

President Fillmore declares for Scott-Couffdence of his Friends.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Priday, Oct. 22-8 P. M.

President Fillmore has written a letter calling on his friends to rally to the support of Scort, and to send Whigs to Congress to support Scorr's Administration: also, expressing confidence in his success.

Private letters to-day from Ohio and Pennsylvania give the most encouraging accounts of the progress of the canvass.

The Whigs of this City are in the highest hopes. The enthusiasm to-night exceeds any thing I have seen in Washington. Thousands of our citizens of both parties serenade Scorr to-night with the Marine Band.

Serious Illness of Daniel Webster-No Hopes of his Recovery. Beston, Priday, Oct. 22, 1832.

A special messenger from Marshfield arrived here this morning with the melancholly intelligence that DANIEL WEBSTER cannot live through the day. SECOND DISPATCH.

Bosron, Friday, Oct. 22, 1862. The Hon. EDWARD EVERETT received : letter this morning from Mr. WEBSTER's private Se cretary, stating that all hope of Mr. Weasten's recovery was at an end, and that he was not expected to

live many hours. The Hon. GEORGE T. CURTIS, who returned from Marshfield this morning, confirms the report.

THIRD DISPATCH. Boston, Friday, Oct. 22, 1852. We understand that on Thursday last, Mr.

WEESTER was considered by his physicians not in denger, with the probability that he would be able in a few days to resume his public duties, but on that after noon his disorder, which is disease of the bowels, accompanied by dropsical affection of the stomach, took an unfavorable turn, and he has since continued to grow worse, until yesterday, when his physician, Dr. Jav FRIES, of this city, began to be alarmed for his life. His wife and son are with him. Dr. John C. Warren left bere for Marshfield this morning. It is stated that Mr. W. is fully aware of his danger, and that his intellect remains unclouded. He converses freely with those FOURTH DISPATCH

Boston, Friday, Oct., 22, 1852-1 P.M. At a special meeting of the Webster State Executive Committee, held this day at 12 M., the following communication was received, and the following action taken :

Resolved, That we learn with the deepest sorrow the sail

ligence conveyed in the subje CCRTIS.

Resolved, That we comply of once with the wishes of his family and friends, and snepend all further political action for the present, while we would join our prayers with those sustaining more infinate relations with him, that a hife so invaluable may yet be spared to his family and to his country.

(Signed.)

ARCH. Wilson, Cor. Secretary.

The following is the letter:

• ARCHE ATS WILSON, Esq., Secretary of the Webste Exceptive Committee

Executive Committee:

MARSHFIELD, Thursday Evening, Oct. 21, 1802.

DEAR NR: The family of Mr. WEBSTER desire me to make known that an unfavorable change in his symptoma taken place, and that hitle hope can be entertained of his recovery. Under these distressing circumstances, it is their wish—and I sdd to it my own recommendation—that all political action in reference to Mr. WEBSTER be now discountined. ortinued.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE T. CURTIS.

GEORGE T. CURTIS.

Last night Mr. WEBSTER vomited severely. At 5 b'clock this moraing, when the messenger left, he was

asleep. Yesterday Mr. Wensten prepared a bundle of docu-

ments to be dispatched by the mail from Marshfield. Boston, Friday, Oct. 23-12] A. M. An express has just arrived from Marshfield,

with information that at 75 o'clock last evening Mr. Webster had somewhat revived from the critical state he was in on Thursday night, but his situation was not considered as essentially improved. The physicians have no hones of his recovery.

Bosron, Friday, Oct. 22, P. M. The latest advices from Marshfield are to 14 o'clock, when Mr. WEBSTER remained in about the same state, there being no apparent change either for

better or for worse. He still continues in full posses The Scott Meeting, announced to be held in Fancuil Hall this evening, has been postponed on account of

Mr. W.'s critical condition. SINTH DISPATCH.

MARSHFIELD, Friday, Oct. 22, 1853-8 P. M. Mr. WEBSTER has had three attacks of vomiting since the morning—one at 8 o'clock A. M. and one at 4 P. M. Since the just attack he has been lying in a placed state, conversing a little with the members of his family, although weak and upon the brink of eternity, for his physicians have no expectation of his recovery. His mind is still unclouded, and he is in the full enjoyment of his intellectual faculties. He may survive two days, but Dr. JEFFELES thinks his recovery out of the question. But few persons are here. Drs JEFFRIES and PORTER are consulting, and constantly attending the dying Secretary. Hon. Edward Cuarts, of New York, J. W. Parce, of Boston, and family, George T. CURTIS and FLETCHER WEBSTER and family

The following is Dr. JEFFRIES'ststement: Friday, 7 P. M.-Mr. WEBSTER has recovered some what from the critical situation he was in last evening, but is not considered as materially improved.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

HERALD OFFICE, Cleveland, (Onio.) ? Thursday, Oct. 22, 1852. 5 The Democratic majority on Congressmen throughout the State is less than 5,000.

FLORIDA ELECTION.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1852. Returns from all but two small Counties-Holmet and Walton, give BROOME, Dean, for Governor, 278 over WARD and MAXWELL Dean, for Congress, 198 over Carella. Holmes myl Walton gave Carella, two over Caneria. Hoboes and Walton gave Caneria, two years ago, 113 majority. WARD and CARRLI Are cer-tainly defeated.

Depurture of Gen. Scott from Baltimore. BALTOMORE, Friday, Oct 22, 1832. Gen. Scott left here this morning in the 9

o'clock train for Weshington; he was escorted by the Reception Committee to the cars, where numbers were in waiting and greeted him with hearty cheers. He speaks of his reception here so one of the most earhusiss-tic and gratifying he has received.

No mail South of Richmond this morning.

General Scott welcomed back to Washington.

Washington, Priday, Oct 22, 1852. An immense assemblage of citizens, accom-An immense assembled to territoria penied by fine bands of amsic, marched in procession to General Scott's residence to-night. They drew up about his mansion and the bands played Hail Columbia, amid the waving of banners and flags and enthusiastic cheer-

The General appeared upon the portice, when Wat-ver Lennon, ex-Mayor of Washington, addressed him

TER LENNOX, ex-Mayor of Washington, addressed him in elequent and patriotic terms.

Gen. Scorr replied, with deep feeling that this spontaneous welcome from his old neighbors and friends was unexpected, but touched his heart. He had been on a tour about fire weeks—on a mission of charity to old soldiers and volunteers. He had experienced much fatigue, but not a single incident had occurred to mar his pleasures. At every point spontaneous welcomes were extended to him, and no blame should situach to him for recknowledging such attentions; he would have attended no public meetings by appointment—they met him as he traveled, but what would all the attention abroad be worth unless appreciated and responded to by old neigh-

bort, and dear friends here! Their congratulations and welcome beightened his appreciation of those in distant perts. He concluded by expressing his hearty thenks and in their played several particle size, and grost enthusias in and good order provided.

The Whigs retar and in procession to their hall, and the speciators retired.

Serious Agrident to A Surgeon in the Navy

Mr. Webster.

EALTIMONE, Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.

We have no mail south of Mobile this ever

JOHN N. SCHLIVAN, of Borton, Assistant-surgeon on board the U.S. steamer Princeton, wheeting out of the Philadelphia cars this evening, was eriousy crushed between two cars, that his recovery nsidered very deabtful.

The report of the hopeless state of Mr. Wan-

stru created a great sensation here, and much feeling is manifested to ascertain the result of his attack.

Free Soil Meeting at Newton-Address by

Hernee Mann.

Bosron, Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.

Hon. Honace Mann, whom some have claimed as bearing in favor of Scorr, addressed a large assemblage of Free Scillers at Newton last night. He repudicted both Scorr and Firsce, and urged all Free Scillers to vote for Halls, declaring that no honest man could consistently support the man while repudiating the platform. form.

The Democrats and Free Soilers have collected on State matters in Pasex and Physical Counties, and will no doubt also do so in every other available county in

The Jerry Rescue Trial, &c.

The Jerry Rescue Trial, &c.

ALANY, Friday, Oct. 22, 1832—10 A. M.

In the Jerry rescue case Judge Nelson has just given the opinion of the Court, that irregularities and alleged corruption and fraud in the drawing, summoning and action of the Grand Jury at Buffalo, which found the indictments in November last, will, on motion, be inquired into by the Court.

He also stated that the decision of the Court on such rootion, would not be as to technicalities, but whether injustice had been done the accused. The motion to quash the indictments will probably occupy the whole of the day.

The Jury in the case of George Collingua (the Post-Office robber) fild not agree, and were discharged at 10 o'clock last night, having been out 24 hours. It understood that they were six for acquittal and six for conviction.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The motion to quash the indictment against REED, was debated, and the argument concluded. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The motion for a new trial in the case of

OGT, again t Silsay, was afterward partly argued. COUTTINGHAM'S trial for robbing the Postfice, will again come on next Deember. In the Court of Appeals, to-day, in the case

Fatel Affiny at in Fight-One Man Kille

and Auother Seriously Injured.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.

A bloody affray occurred on the corner of A bloody aftray occurred on the corner of Fayette and Northesta, about 2 o'clock to-day. It appears that Grebber Zimmersian, the notorious prize-higher, and an Irish hackman named Hugo Stoan, had agreed to meet for the purpose of fighting, to settle difficulties of long standing between them. At the appointed time both parties, accompanied by numerous triends, assembled, but owing to a difficulty in arranging details, Stoan refused to fight. Zimmersian then attacked him, when all hands drew pistols and knives. At this juncture John Stoan, brother of Hugh, drove up, and seeing the peritions position of Hugh, jumped from his lack, drew a knife and stabbed Zimmersian to the beart, and sho infliered a terrible wound in the stomach upon a man named Muckley. John Stoan then fed, but wes food after is said to be in a dying condition.

The Cotomer's Jury have rendered a verdiet that Zimmersian came to his death by a blow from a knife in the hands of John Stoan. Nomination.

Congressional Nomination.

Bosron, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.

The National Democrats of the VIIth District have nominated Gentam Brooks, of Medford, for Congress, in opposition to Mr. Speaker Banks, the regular Democratic candidate.

Destructive Fire at West Troy.

Taov, Friday, Oct. 22, 1852 A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this morning in the Canel stables of Widow Porriza on Whitehall-st., West Troy, which spread with great rapidity, destroying six houses and five stables, together with 65 horses. It was the work of an incendiary. The horses were in a large barn, owned by the estate of 8, V. R. Swarr, in the rear of Collins & Sweet's store, to whom they be longed. There were 70 in all, and 65 of them perished. Loss about \$1,000; insured for \$1,800. The other part of the loca falls principally of Widow Porriza and the following parties: L. D. Collins, grocery store and barn, \$1,500, insured for \$3,000 in the Union Co., Fort Plain; Gunsailes & Reed, shoemskers, small toss; Myers & Gunsailes, clothiers, insured for \$2,000 in Union Co., Fort Plain; Clark Fore, calcon, small loss; C. G. Wood, exchange office; Michael's, clothing store; Wolfe, clothier stock, mostly saved, insured for \$1,000 in the Melawk Valley Co.; Sweet & Collins, grocery, loss not known, insured for \$400; three brick dwellings, owned by Widow Potter, were entirely destroyed. Total loss about \$10,000.

Railroad Collision.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.

As the Mail train from this city was appearance in Baltimore at 6 o'clock this even

The Losses by the Gale at Prince Edwards

The Gloucester fishing vessels, lost in the late gale, were insured for \$18,500, independently of their cargoes. Some of them had as much as 200 bbls. of mackerel on board.

Wreck of the Br. Brig Senhora, &c.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.
The bark Cochituate, City Point for Leith, put in here dismasted, today. On the 12th inst., in a gale, from south to south-west, lost her mainmast. On the 14th, lat. 41, lon. 58, took off Capt. Lake and the crew of 12 men of the British brig Senhore, from New-York for London, which vessel was totally dismasted in the same gale, and had her decks swept of everything.

Novements of Southern Steume New Oblicas, Thursday, Oct. 21, 1852. The steamship Philadelphia cleared to-day, or Aspinwall, and the Daniel Webster, for Sau Juan.

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING.

Ercadway Theater—Metamore; Job Fox.
Sho's Garden-Nabolf or an Hone; Demose; Roseta.
Walkak a Theater—Much Ado About Nothing; Rassing the West.
Barton's Theater—Unch John: Miller's Maid The Menuny:
Society Library—Bryan's Goldery of Christian Art.
Barman's Museum—The Orghan's Dream, etc.
Wood's Min Tods, No. 44 Broad say—Concert every evening.
Castle Garden—Fair of the American Institute.

The weather yesterday was fair, but the night was gusty and boded a storm. The clouds of dust upwhirled by the wind were sufficiating.

The Fair of the Ladies' Sewing Society attached to the First Free-Will Baptist Church in Sulli-

van-st., closes this evening. THE LONGSHOREMEN.-It being feared by some of the ship-owners that there would be some difficulty yesterday, from interference by those not at work with those at work for less than the rates demanded, preparations were made to quell any disturb ance that might occur. Policemen to the number of sinty-four men, from the Ninth, Fixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, were at the Franklin Market Station House and vicinity, under the command of Capt.

LOVETT, of the Ninth, and Assistant Captains of tho Wards. Capt. LEONARD, of the Second Ward, was also prepared to quiet any disturbance in his Ward. A fight, on a small scale, took place early in the morn ing, at the foot of Wall-st. One man had his face cut by a cotton hook, and some others were slightly injured. A strong police force was at the Chief's office during yesterday, to be in readiness in case their service uld be needed. Chief MATGELL being out of town, the Mayor appointed Capt. STEVENSON, of the Sixtee Ward, Chief pro. tem., who last evening dismiss force to resume their duty in their respective dis-

tricts. A Move in the Right Direction.-The City Temperance APlance continue their praiseworthy work of providing a good place of worship for the des titute poor. Their spacious Tent is now located in Madicon, now r Jefferson et. Religious services, by source of the Cry Pastors, will be held there to-morrow 10} A. M. and 3 P. M. Temperance addresses in the